



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1898.

NUMBER 35
RIO DE JANEIRO

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Intermediate train leaves at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.

From Barra, through to Barbacena, and the second to Itaiz da Forra.

Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:30 p. m. and 11:45 a. m. the latter a mixed train.

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Barra leaves the Praça das Maravilhas at 4 p. m., daily, except Sunday, when leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. on all land route passengers should take the suburban train at the Central Railway station at 4 a. m. and 1 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis, the 4 p. m. train leaves at 4 a. m. and 1 p. m. and holidays, and the 1 a. m. land train leaves at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. the Saturday a several leaves Petropolis at 6 a. m. for the accommodation of families wishing to visit Rio.

On Sunday, the 4 a. m. leaves the Praia at 7 a. m. and, returning, the train leaves Petropolis at 3:30 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barra leaves the Praça das Maravilhas at 4:30 a. m. and 11:45 a. m. and 1 p. m. (except when the 1 p. m. is replaced by a 12 a. m. train). Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:30 a. m., daily, and at 6:30 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Petrópolis at 6:30 a. m., returning leaves the Praia at 7 a. m. and, returning leaves Friburgo at 6:30 a. m.

Corcovado:

Barra leaves the Praça das Maravilhas at 4:30 a. m. and 11:45 a. m. and 1 p. m. (except when the 1 p. m. is replaced by a 12 a. m. train). Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:30 a. m., daily, and at 6:30 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Petrópolis at 6:30 a. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petrópolis.

Cordovado:

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Barra leaves the Praça das Maravilhas at 4:30 a. m. and 11:45 a. m. and 1 p. m. (except when the 1 p. m. is replaced by a 12 a. m. train). Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:30 a. m., daily, and at 6:30 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Petrópolis at 6:30 a. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petrópolis.

Cerro Corvo:

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Official Direction

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite the Consulate). Petropolis.

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A. G. COOPER.—No. 1, Rua das Maravilhas.

EUGENE SMERIGLIO, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite the Consulate).

WILLIAM G. WATSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the church will be closed for regular services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Rua da Quitanda. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 7 Rua Aurora, S. Domingos.

65 Rua do Aqueduto, S. Domingos.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA LUTERANA.—Rua Longo do Jardim, No. 170.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m.; Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 12 a. m.; Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 2 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete, Engenho das Flores at 12 noon. Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Divine service at 11 a. m.; Wednesdays at 6 p. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays at 10 a. m.; Wednesdays at 6 p. m.; A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school at 11 a. m.; Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 12 a. m.; Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 2 p. m.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petrópolis, 52.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de São Anna.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. HAGBY, D. D., Pastors.

CHARLES M. MACCARTHY, Pastor.

Casa 52.

IGREJA PRESBITERIANA DO RIAUHUELO.—No. 25, Rua da Anna Nery, Estação do Riochuelo. Services: Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

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Miscellaneous.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The passes in the Andes are already reported to be blocked with snow. This indicates that there will be no war for some time.

—A Lima telegram says that the government has instructed the Peruvian minister at Rio de Janeiro to leave for Buenos Aires on the 23rd inst.

—Telegrams from Guayaquil state that a large quantity of arms destined for the Peruvian revolutionists, have been apprehended there.

—At last accounts the situation in Chile was quiet and unchanged. No communications had passed between the foreign office and the Argentine legation owing to the festivities of independence day.

—Information from Peru says that near the summit of the Andes in Peru an anthracite coal field of great promise has been discovered and is about to be developed. The concession covers a section of land situated from 15 to 125 miles back from the coast, and which is an area about equal to that of the state of Maryland. The concession includes the exclusive right to build railways running to these mines, and the concessionaries have leased from the Peruvian government a pier of Parauayno, Peru, which will be the terminus of the railroad and the shipping port. The coal fields of the Andes include both anthracite and lignite, and the anthracite occurring in large quantities on both the east and west slopes of the Andes. That on the east side of the divide lies about 1,500 or 2,000 feet below the summit. The quality of this coal has been found to be fully equal to, and in some instances better than, Pennsylvania anthracite. To convey the coal from the eastern slope to the coast will require a railway to surmount the Andes at a height of about 14,000 feet, but from it will be not over 75 miles in a straight line to the coast, —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, August 16.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Spanish gunboat *Tenerario* has arrived at Corrientes on her way down the Paraná river.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 19th reports the death of D. Carlos María Ramírez, the well-known editor of *La Razón*.

—The August receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$618,337.42, an increase over the same month of last year, though under that of 1896.

—An Asuncion (Paraguay) telegram of the 18th inst. says that the navigation of the upper Paraguay by a German ship was inaugurated that day. Two steamers were named as being engaged in the service.

—Patriotic manifestations are reported from Buenos Aires and Corrientes. There seems to be an impression in Argentina that Sr. Ramírez has done a very patriotic thing in refusing to come to any agreement with the Chilian expert.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th says that the loan of eight millions sterling, already negotiated, will be signed immediately after General Roca assumes the presidency. We are quite prepared to see the country plunge deeper into debt under his administration.

—A Sucre telegram of the 18th inst. says that the archbishop there has issued a circular inviting his flock to subscribe for the patriotic purpose of purchasing armament. It would be interesting to have the archbishop make this conform to the Christian purpose of keeping the peace.

—On account of the disagreement between the experts on the boundary question, Chilians and Argentines became hostile last week, and the daily papers were crowded with telegrams from Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chile of warlike import. These telegrams are of only ephemeral interest as showing how the wind blows and we do not reproduce them. That war between the two countries may take place is possible, but is not probable while the Andes are capped with snow. A month or two hence those warlike telegrams would have more real importance than they at present possess, but long before the summer sun throws the winter snow, the fifth fever will be over, and the question of limits in process of settlement by arbitration of cooler heads.

—A most dastardly, barbarous and atrocious crime was committed in the open day — the sun had barely set — on Saturday afternoon (3rd Sept.) in Calea Plata. As the general of Brazil, Senhor José Miguel de Acevedo Barroso Bustos, was leaving the consulate accompanied by his secretary, a man named Camilo de Castro Sorrento, a soldier, Lieut.-colonel of Guatemala, sprang at him with a knife and endeavored to cut his throat, besides inflicting a frightful gash in the cheek and another in the neck. His secretary, in attempting to defend the consul, received a nasty cut on the head. The unfortunate victim was taken to his house in a very critical condition and his assailant to the 1st section police station. It is said that the consul had given a very unfavorable report regarding the character of Sorrento, to certain persons who were in business relations with him in Europe and that consequently Sorrento detested on revenge. — *Buenos Aires Standard*.

—A fortuitous circumstance caused G. Couto de Magalhães to take especial interest in everything relating to the aborigines of this country. His nurse was an Indian woman and from her he learned the Tupi language. The earnestness with which he devoted himself to this subject and the great ability which he displayed in everything in which his activity was exercised, soon made him a recognized authority in the matter. His book *Salvagem* and some minor works which he wrote on the subject have received well-deserved encomiums. At the time of his death he was preparing a larger and more important work in three volumes, one of which was to be the *Salvagem* revised and enlarged.

Our readers were informed in the last issue of THE RIO NEWS of the proposal which he made to the Historical Institute for a work commemorating the fourth centennial of the discovery of Brazil and of his generous offer to find the money for the expenses of publication. Another generous act of the last days of his life was to contribute the sum of 1,000\$ to the fund for preserving from desecration the remains of the gallant dead who lost their lives in resisting the dictatorial government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—The Uruguayan government has repealed the act of January 1895 creating a new species of indebtedness through the issue of treasury certificates to meet deficits in current expenditures. This measure was created by the corrupt Borda administration, and the debt under it was over \$4,000,000 at the time of Borda's death, and the certificates were selling at about 60 in the market. Cuestas has raised the price to 80, and has now resolved to repeat the measure, to pay all expenditures in cash, and to find all outstanding certificates into 6 per cent kudos.

—The independence feasts in Montevideo this year were, out of deference to Borda's soul on the last anniversary, limited to the unveiling of a statue to Artigas in the city of San José, and of course such an event had to be made the most of, so long as the pique of patriotism any number of people could persuade the government to air that vaguely defined quantity at the cost of the state. A special deputation, with troops and band, went out to represent the executive on the 21st; and on the 25th two or three trainloads of passengers tripped thence to support by their presence the event being celebrated. But of all the displays of raffinade command the exhibition of the *goyenes distinguidos y virtuosos* of our university who were turned loose to fling themselves about (this remark should be withdrawn as being an impossibility) and make the visit of law-abiding visitors to San José a picnic! These young rascals simply behaved ten times worse than savages from the moment they arrived at the Central station to take the special train allotted for their use, and once in the town they visited their conduct was in a par with what one usually encounters in Ratcliffe Highway, although fortunately for the healthy district it has not fallen low enough to bear comparison with the gilded specimens of our light and learning who ailed their patriotism in San José on the 23rd ult. Otherwise the festival passed off fairly well, but naturally the attendance was not what it would have been, for once the general public were advised of the intended student picnic, they had the good sense to remain at home and leave San José to that rowdy body. — *Revive, Buenos Aires*.

—*GEN. COUTO DE MAGALHÃES*, died in this city on the 14th of August. He was born in Minas Geraes, in 1857, being consequently, at the time of his death, 61 years of age. He entered at first a military career and reached the rank of Lieutenant, but became involved in a question in which his keen sense of personal honor led him to throw up his commission. He afterwards studied law and graduated at the S. Paulo law school in 1859. In 1860 and 1861 he was secretary of the president of his native province. In 1861 he was appointed president of Goyaz, in 1865 president of Pará, and in 1866 president of Matto Grosso. While president of the last of these provinces he organized an army and drove out the Paraguayan forces that had invaded his territory. For this service to his country he was made honorary brigadier-general at a time when military honors were not so cheap as they have since become.

In parliament he represented the provinces of Minas Geraes and Goyaz, and in 1869 was elected senator for Matto Grosso, but did not take his seat on account of the revolution which on the 15th of November of that year overthrew the monarchy. He was at that time president of the province of S. Paulo.

In 1894, during the reign of terror under the tyrannical government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, G. Couto de Magalhães took especial interest in everything relating to the aborigines of this country. His nurse was an Indian woman and from her he learned the Tupi language. The earnestness with which he devoted himself to this subject and the great ability which he displayed in everything in which his activity was exercised, soon made him a recognized authority in the matter. His book *Salvagem* and some minor works which he wrote on the subject have received well-deserved encomiums. At the time of his death he was preparing a larger and more important work in three volumes, one of which was to be the *Salvagem* revised and enlarged.

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Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up " 726,000
Reserve fund " 660,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

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England....	N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited, London Union Bank of London, Limited, London Wm. Brundt & Sons & Co., London	
France.....	Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches Hélie & Co., Paris Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris Lazard Frères & Co., Paris De Nedde & Co., Paris	
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PARIS: 18, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A. MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 800,000
Reserve fund " 300,000

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The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO
BRAZIL

Realized Capital. Rs. 110,150,200,000
N. B. This capital to be
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044,381
Profits in suspense Rs. 9,075,823,568

on 30th June 1898

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rue da Alfandega.

Agencies at São Paulo, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, São Paulo, Distrito, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons
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ed by a temporary arrangement which vested the control of municipal affairs in a board of three commissioners, the governor and municipal legislature being abolished. In 1878 this temporary plan was superseded by a permanent one modeled on the same lines. It has thus far worked smoothly and successfully, as the city of Washington to-day bears eloquent witness.

In general terms the government of the District is vested in the President and Congress, the former being directly represented by a board of three commissioners appointed by himself and confirmed by the senate.

These three commissioners (two civilians and one military engineer) have control of all municipal affairs—police, streets, bridges, public illumination and water supply. All contracts are made by them, and all contracts exceeding \$1,000 must be on tenders accepted by two of the board. The commissioners are appointed for three years and retire alternately, one each year, and their salaries are fixed at \$50,000 each. Their salary is \$5,000 each, the military officer's pay being included in that sum. They have the appointment of police officials, school trustees, health officer, tax-collectors, etc., and have general control of all municipal affairs, subject to the laws and estimates passed by congress.

The expenses of the municipal government are borne jointly by the national government and the taxpayers of the District, one half by each. This was considered fair because national property is not taxed and many expenses are incurred for the special benefit of the city as a national capital.

Once a year the commissioners are required to prepare estimates of their expenses for the coming year, covering all expenditures with the streets, police, water, gas, education, charities, public buildings, administration, etc. These estimates are first submitted to the secretary of the treasury, who is required to approve, disapprove, or modify the same, or any of its items. The secretary then returns a clean copy of the estimates as amended by him to the commissioners, who then send it to congress for action. Congress then discusses the budget, amending it as circumstances may require, and finally votes upon it as upon any other bill. And the estimates as passed by congress and approved by the President, fixes the expenditures of the District and governs the action of the commissioners for the ensuing year. The latter can not authorize nor make an expenditure, no matter how small, without congressional appropriation.

The organic law of the district, which is the act of 1878, provides for the appointment of subordinate officials by the commissioners, for the paving of the streets, the erection of edifices, the collection of taxes, the letting of contracts, the management of schools, charities, museums, prisons, etc., the regulation of street traffic, the payment of the public debt, and all other matters connected with the administration of government. For due effect in law the District is described as a municipal corporation, and all the laws of the country affecting the citizens of any municipality are operative there, unless governed by some special statute.

A limit to taxation is fixed, which can not exceed \$1.50 per \$100 in the city, and \$1.00 per \$100 in the rural districts. All taxes collected must be paid into the treasury of the United States, and all expenditures are paid out by the same against vouchers.

It is thus seen that the municipal council of the District of Columbia is none other than the congress of the United States while the municipal treasury is the United States treasury. This gives the national capital the benefit of having a considerable part of its local affairs attended to without special expense.

Thus far the new arrangement has been most satisfactory. Years ago there were scandals connected with the district government, but under the present

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists. The manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money, 1 box for \$3.00, 1/2 dozen boxes for \$2.50 and One dozen boxes for \$2.00.

Address: JOAQUIN BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
Rio de Janeiro.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

SEPT. 14.—Aguinaldo called an assembly of Philippines together at the island of Malabon, and there proposed that he himself should assume the supreme power in the Islands. The proposition was opposed by a lawyer named Arribano. It is decided to take no steps until the result of the peace conference in Paris was made known. Meanwhile the relations between the Americans and the Tagalos are improving.

In New York it is confidently stated that the American minimum demand will be complete possession of the island of Luzon.

General Wheeler is said to have stated that war with Spain is likely to be renewed, and President McKinley is credited with the opinion that the Paris conference will settle nothing.

SEPT. 16.—A terrible hurricane passed over the whole of the West Indian Islands causing enormous damages. The news of its coming was telegraphed from New York, but owing to cable interruption the warning was not received in time, and the people were unable to take the necessary precautions. Many lives were lost.

Mr. Day has asked to be relieved in his position on the peace commission.

General Otis reports from Manila that while the Tagalo chiefs are arrogant in their behavior, the rank and file are very friendly. He thinks American reinforcements are unnecessary.

SEPT. 17.—The peace commissioners sailed from New York to day for Paris. It is understood that their instructions are to insist on the cession of the island of Laxon, and the protectorate of the United States over all the other Philippine islands.

Spain.

SEPT. 12.—A note from M. Caubon informs the government that President McKinley refuses to treat with Aguinaldo about the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos, preferring to maintain the *status quo ante bellum* until peace is definitely signed.

Telegrams from Manila say that Commander Merino with a little squadron of Spanish gunboats encountered a Tagalo flotilla and gave them battle in front of Panlak in Masbate Island, completely destroying the Tagalo vessels. (Further particulars of this naval fight would be interesting, as would also the date of the engagement.)

SEPT. 13.—Count de Almeidas in the senate made a furious attack upon all the generals employed in the Antilles. He was replied to by General Weyler amidst the greatest tumult. The latter said that if the minister of war did not defend the generals they would take their vindication into their own hands. The violent feelings evoked were only calmed by a splendid speech from Sr. Sagasta, who appealed to their patriotism to subdue personalities and work for Spain at such a critical period of her history. Weyler then explained that his words were used in a Prussian sense. The government having secured powers to make peace, intends to prolong the Cortes.

SEPT. 15.—Disorders have broken out in Cuenca owing to the indignation of the people at seeing the terrible state in which the Spanish soldiers are returning from Cuba.

In spite of the official denial it is certain that some of the returned soldiers mutinied in the barracks at Santander, and raised sedition cries. The press censorship prevents the actual facts from leaking out.

SEPT. 17.—Tumults occurred in Vigo on the arrival of the *Leon XIII.* The people three times at the ship, on board of which was General Tovar, the defender of Santiago, and cried out against the chiefs and the government.

Similar scenes happened in Santander on the arrival of the steamer *Cristobal Colon*, with returned troops, who themselves shouted down with Sagasta and cheered for Don Carlos and a republic.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 12.—The papers publish telegrams from Manila saying that order has been restored in the town, that commerce is acquiring its accustomed animation, and that the banks are doing a good business.

The *Daily Mail* says that the occupation of Pashoda (which is some 100 miles within the old limits of Egyptian territory) is likely to open up the Egyptian question between Great Britain and France to the detriment of European peace.

SEPT. 13.—Telegrams from Geneva announced the arrival there of the high dignitaries of state and the ladies of the late Empress's household who are to accompany the body of their sovereign. The funeral cortège will leave the Hotel Beau Rivage for the railway station at 8 a.m. accompanied by the President, Vice-President, and members of the federal council. The route will be lined by a regiment of engineers and the procession will be principally composed of battalions of police in deference to the wish of the Austrian Emperor that there should be no military display.

Luccheni is said to be a modiste, and the central committee of socialists in Zurich has unanimously condemned his crime.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that an Italian tried to assassinate the young Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, some days before her coronation, but the fact was suppressed by superior order. The assassin was captured.

The same paper says that hostile manifestations have taken place in one of the large cities of Austria against the Italians.

The United States are exacting an indemnification from Turkey for the assassination of the American consul in Crete.

The *Times* says that the admirals of the united powers in Cretan waters lay the blame of the late massacres on the Turkish authorities. The muslims still maintain a threatening attitude.

Sir Herbert Chermside has left Cannes hurriedly with the object of pressing on the powers the necessity of sending large forces into Crete to dominate the disturbances. (Besides being a soldier of high military standing, Sir Herbert is one of the most proficient Turkish and Arabic scholars in the world, who has occupied high diplomatic posts in the east because of this and his gentlemanly tact in difficult situations.)

SEPT. 14.—The British admiral in command of the British Pasha the delivery of all the arms of the Cretan rebels within 48 hours.

It is telegraphed from Copenhagen that Prince George of Greece is only waiting the arrival of a Russian warship to go to Crete and assume the government.

The movement of General Kitchener down the Nile to Fashoda is causing anxiety in Germany, as it is feared the movement will precipitate a European war.

SEPT. 15.—The Sultan of Turkey is moving heaven and earth to get the allied Turko-Bulgarians to withdraw their ultimatum. The Turks in Crete have submitted, and have delivered over 60 of the ringleaders. Before submitting they destroyed 30 houses in the musulman neighborhood of the British camp.

The Argentine Minister in Paris informed Reuter's agency that the only solution of the question of limits with Chile was to submit it to the arbitration of Queen Victoria.

The prolonged drought in England is giving rise to fears of an epidemic breaking out.

SEPT. 16.—The reported Anglo-German war has caused a great sensation in the Transvaal, coupled with the fact that the Afrikander Bond has only a majority of one in the Cape Parliament.

In the district of Temby in Delagoa a diamond mine has been discovered.

SEPT. 11.—Kitchener is continuing his advance by river to Fashoda where the French have hoisted the tricolor.

France.

SEPT. 12.—*Le Soir* announces that as the government is now favorable to the revision of the Dreyfus case, General Zarlinski, the minister of war for a week, and M. Léon, the minister of marine, have handed in their resignations.

SEPT. 13.—The press now unanimously call for a revision of the Dreyfus case, and it is certain the government will yield.

SEPT. 15.—Zola is now said to be residing in Switzerland, from whence he is about to return to Paris in October. He is engaged on a manifesto on the Dreyfus case. Popular meetings have been held in Paris in favor of Dreyfus.

SEPT. 16.—The *Matin* says that M. Cavaignac confessed in one of the last ministerial meetings at which he was present that it was now impossible to fix on Dreyfus the authorship of the famous *bertrand*.

SEPT. 17.—The government have now given official sanction to the revision of the Dreyfus case. The decision was received with enthusiasm by the people. The two resigning ministers have been replaced by General Chaton and Senator Godin.

Col. Bouvier of the army staff has been arrested on the charge that he furnished secret documents to the council of war to ensure the condemnation of Dreyfus.

Austria.

SEPT. 12.—Dr. Golay, who attended the murdered Empress Elizabeth, asserts that the weapon used was so sharp that the wound did not bleed. It is curious to note now that the victim's life was threatened by another Italian miscreant in Trieste two years ago. The Emperor Francis Joseph has forbidden any photographs of the body to be taken, and has thanked the Swiss Federal Council for the sympathetic attention they have given under the terrible circumstances.

The Hotel Beau Rivage is draped entirely in black, and is surrounded by all the marks of highest distinction that the Swiss government can give.

The report of police in Paris was informed two months ago that the anarchist committee in Zurich had decided on the death of a monarch, but he imagined it was the king of Italy, and only advised the Italian police.

SEPT. 14.—Telegrams published in Vienna say that Luccheni has been interviewed in prison and still glorifies in his deed. He also expressed his readiness to stab the king of Italy but not Crispé. He described the latter as a great robber.

Fifteen thousand Italians have been dismissed from the employment of the municipality of Vienna.

The body of the Empress is expected to arrive to-morrow and all the city is draped in black.

Luccheni has written to the Swiss President asking to be tried in Lausanne—the only canton where the death penalty is in force.

SEPT. 15.—The body of the Empress has arrived at Vienna. The scenes along the route were described as being most moving, every

body being dressed in deepest mourning. Italy, Greece and Belgium were represented by their respective crown princes, and the Czar was represented by the Grand Duke Alexius.

The hostility against Italians still continues, two houses being sacked in Trieste before the police could intervene.

Two anarchists have been seized in Lausanne and one in Turin who were arrested as supposed accomplices of Luccheni.

SEPT. 17.—The funeral ceremony of the late Empress Elizabeth was one of the most impressive interments in Vienna. The whole court and a multitude of people witnessed the interment with the deepest grief.

From *The Statist*, London, August 27.

BRAZIL'S POSITION.

For some years it has been clear to all close observers of the administration of Brazilian finances that the country must come to grief unless drastic reforms were initiated, and the announcement in June that Brazil intended to pay the interest upon its foreign debt and the guarantee to its railways in scrip, caused little surprise. The only possible way in which bankruptcy or semi-bankruptcy could have been further postponed was by the sale of the Central railway. As this could not be done at the price fixed by the Brazilian legislators, the government decided to pay interest in scrip for three years, and for this purpose and to redeem £2,000,000 of treasury bills, it created a five per cent. funding loan of £2,000,000. The arrangement was the direct result of a report by Dr. Bernardino de Campos upon the finances of Brazil. This document is the result of exceptional interest to investors in Brazilian securities. Dr. Campos tells us that although the estimates of 1897 anticipated a surplus of nearly 30,000,000, it became very soon evident that in reality the year would show a deficit of 120,000 to 130,000 contos in consequence of the growing burden of loss by exchange of the inadequate economies, and of extraordinary expenditures left over from preceding administrations, as well as of charges impossible to foresee; that the government was obliged to make good such deficiencies, and could only do so by further borrowings, which took the form of an internal loan of 60,000,000 milreis in six per cent. bonds, redeemable in 10 years, issued at 2 per cent., and the issue in London of £2,000,000 five per cent. treasury bills, redeemable in two years. Including these two operations, the revenue and expenditure was approximately as follows:—

Income and expenditure, 1897.

	Milreis
Ordinary receipts, 1897.....	260,716,000
Ex-ordinary do.....	10,281,000

270,997,000

Loans and paper money issued...	320,623,000
---------------------------------	-------------

Total receipts 590,616,000

Expenditures.....	312,520,000
-------------------	-------------

Deposits withdrawn.....	2,024,000
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Extraordinary expenditures.....	267,734,000
---------------------------------	-------------

Discount on bonds sold (say) ...	7,000,000
----------------------------------	-----------

590,184,000

The total amount of the loans and paper money issued was no less than 320,623,000 milreis, but this sum included 75,000,000 milreis of paper money issued at first a similar amount, retitled, and included in the extraordinary expenditure. In reality, therefore, in order to balance the budget, the government borrowed during the year the following sums:—

Milreis.

Loan from the Bank of the Republic.....	75,000,000
---	------------

Treasury bills.....	41,250,000
---------------------	------------

Six per cent. internal loan.....	60,000,000
----------------------------------	------------

Foreign loan, £2,000,000 gold in treasury bills in paper (say)....	70,000,000
--	------------

246,250,000

By these borrowings, the report states, the deficit was liquidated and all the elements prepared for the realisation of correct estimates in 1898. This could not fail to reflect heavily upon exchange, the further fall of which it was necessary to stop by every legitimate means. But the finance minister says that the rejection of the proposed income tax without the substitution of any other source of income prevented a budget equilibrium in 1898 from being realised. And the loss of revenue was further increased by very dissimilating customs house receipts. Moreover, the perturbation following the assassination of Marshal Bôtowicz and the great decline of the price of coffee, caused exchange to fall to an unprecedented low figure. Hence, on the one hand, a serious shortage in the revenue was created, and on the other a heavy increase in expenditure, owing to the further loss in exchange.

The plain fact of the matter is that the finances of the country were so deplorably mismanaged, the note circulation so excessive, and the debt of the government so large, that there was no possibility of the country paying its way in 1898. When a spendthrift

comes to grief, it is always some incident which drags him of his last farthing. This incident with Brazil was the fall in the price of coffee, which brought on a severe financial crisis, caused exchange to fall, and reduced the revenue, at a time when the credit of the country was so low that borrowing was impossible.

The real reasons for the present disarray condition of affairs are correctly described in the minister's general observations upon the position. Among these are "frequent political disturbances," "the maintenance and aggravation of an irregular and vicious note circulation," "excessive expenses and obligations," "deficits in the estimates arising from insufficient appropriations," "want of social discipline, ignorance of civic duty, and the absence of capable statesmen," "the spirit of gambling," and "the floating of immovable assets in territories during the late period of speculation and inflation." The result is that our investors stand to lose some £50,000,000 milreis. Brazil is now able to reform by cutting down its expenses, increasing its revenue, and retiring its "vicious note issue." In 1898 the debt of the country, including the note issue, was 900,000,000 milreis; it is now 2,000,000,000 milreis, taking exchange at par. If we take exchange at its actual value the debt is nearly 4,000,000,000 milreis. Excluding the loss by exchange, which has been brought about by the vicious note circulation, the country has raised and spent in less than nine years 1,000,000,000 milreis, and unfortunately the whole of this has gone in prosecuting civil war, in maintaining an army of ill-supported, and in enriching the members of the various governments that have been in office. Nothing has been spent in productive works—the whole is sheer loss. Now the question has to be considered, can an army of officials who in the past have lived without working, and who not only have been well paid for doing nothing, but who have also plundered everything they could by their hands upon, whether it came as revenue from their own country or as loans from foreigners, and who have not scrupled to release notes which should have been destroyed, be expected to support the new President and his finance minister in bringing order out of chaos? In other words, can the President and his finance minister discharge superfluous employees, cut down salaries, prevent waste and robbery, and see that the revenue collected is much greater than the expenditure during the three years in which no interest is to be paid on the foreign debt? As in these years the interest on the foreign debt will be greater than it is now, unless expenditure is enormously reduced, revenue increased, and a large amount of notes are retired, the country will, at the end of the period of relief, be in a worse position than at present.

The finance minister in his report urges economies, but those well acquainted with the country have grave doubts as to whether congress will permit any material stringencies to be effected. Should it do so, it will show a spirit of which it has as yet given no indication. The finance minister further proposes to make the import duties payable in gold instead of, as at present, in paper, hoping thereby to obtain sufficient gold to constitute a reserve applicable to the foreign debt, or to the improvement of the note circulation. Finally, he says, it is necessary to provide the state with the indispensable means of action, to spurn nothing, to postpone nothing, in order to provide against any possible relapse in the fatal incline of deficit.

That the minister in his report shows what must be done to restore the finances of his country to a sound position is an important step, and the commercial community in Rio did rightly to express their approbation by giving a banquet in his honor. But to bring about the reforms is quite a different matter to making a report, and in view of the past history of Brazilian finances it seems improbable that Brazil will resume the interest upon its debt in three years.

MISS PASSY: "I do so look forward to the cricket season!"

MRS. CAUSIQUE: "Because then you see so many good catches, I presume."

The Reporter: "I am to go as correspondent to one of the South American republics."

His Wife: "Is there an insurrection going on?"

The Reporter: "No, there is not, and I am to find out why not."

The process of obtaining Manila hemp in the Philippine Islands, there workmen, it is stated, strip together about 25 lbs. of bass per day. The first man cuts down the trunk, removes the leaves, and transports them; the second, generally a boy, prepares the strips; and the third passes the latter through under the knife. The "bandalas" thus prepared are mostly used for corde, and surpasses the Russian hemp as regards firmness, strength, and lightness, but does not allow of the application of tar, and can therefore only be used for current corde, not for studding rigging. The length of the bass is about four metres, and the price of average quality is at present about 7½ pesos per picul of 65½ kilos, at the sale of which it is allowed to deliver also merchandise of an inferior sort to the extent of 20 per cent. The finer sorts, the fibres of which are only 1½ to 2 metres in length, are sometimes in demand by Swiss manufacturers.—

Textile Mercury.

* 1 conto = to 1,000 milreis. Per value of milreis £

** 1 milreis = present value 77/160, after having been under £

[September 20th, 1898.]

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1898.

The negotiations between Argentina and Chili took a more pacific turn during the past week, and the chances now are much more favorable to a peaceful termination of the dispute. The two wrangling experts have been relieved from the duty of preparing an accord to be submitted to the arbitrator, and the foreign offices of the two countries have now taken the matter in hand. Chili demands the unconditional submission of the whole case, including the Atacama question, to arbitration. The Argentine expert has for some reason wished to attach conditions, or limitations to the questions submitted to the arbitrator, but late telegrams advise us that the Argentine government has resolved to submit the whole case. This is of course the right thing to do. If the arbitrator chosen can be trusted to decide certain points of the dispute, then there is no reason why the whole case should not be submitted, and let the counsel for the two parties argue it out in court. If any part of the dispute is barred out, the arbitrator will very quickly find it out and decide accordingly. It is to be hoped that the controversy will now end, and that the two countries will suspend their ridiculous military preparations.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the question of municipal reform has arisen so late in the session, for it is a fruitful subject for discussion, and the need for certain changes is very urgent. In the United States, at the present moment, there is a very widely extended movement in favor of reforms which will take municipal administration out of the hands of political "bosses," and it is certain that much of the discussion could be applied here. A municipality should have a good, business management, and nothing more. To insure this, national and state politics should be kept out, and it should be made impossible to use municipal employments as rewards for party service. Here in Rio de Janeiro, this principle could be easily established, for party control has not yet been firmly established. In any new scheme, therefore, the government of the municipality can be treated as a business enterprise. All expenditures should be forbidden which have not been duly authorized, and all contracts should be carefully drawn up and executed. The power to incur debts should not be given to the municipal authorities, and the federal government should assume responsibility for a part of the expenditures. Then there are some special points which might well be provided for in the city's charter. We

are already finding the streets too narrow for their traffic and new avenues must soon be opened. It would be well to establish the principle on which this can be done, and for this the best precedents can be found in England, where costly improvements have been carried out at the minimum of cost to taxpayers. In our opinion, monopolies should be prohibited, and the public markets should be opened freely to supplies from all quarters. The water front needs improvement, and some sections demand radical changes for sanitary reasons. These matters and many others require attention and should not be left over for future consideration.

The discussion of the financial situation in Brazil by one of the ablest and best financial journals in London which we are to-day reproducing in another column, deserves thoughtful consideration. The high character of the periodical in question, forbids the assumption that it is engaged in a "warfare against Brazilian credit," or that it is influenced by any personal or mercenary motive. Its opinions are based upon a serious and sympathetic study of the situation here, and are the result of experience and sound judgment. In view of the circumstance that British investments in Brazilian bonds and guaranteed railway stocks amount to about £52,000,000, while all other investments, including commercial undertakings, would easily swell the aggregate to double that figure, it would be criminal folly on the part of any English journal to enter upon a deliberate crusade against Brazilian credit. The British investor has a very considerable interest in maintaining the credit of Brazil, and when criticism appears in a serious English financial journal it must be considered friendly and well-intentioned. For such reasons, these discussions merit every consideration.

At the present moment they are earnestly recommending retrenchment in expenditure, for they recognize the fact that at the end of three years Brazil will have increased her foreign debt by another ten millions sterling. If in the meantime expenditures are not reduced, a large amount of paper money is not withdrawn from circulation and the rate of exchange is not advanced, the position of the country will then be much worse than it is now. This fact is recognized here, but up to the present moment not a single step has been taken to meet the emergency. Congress is refusing to reduce an unnecessarily large army by even a thousand men. Instead of showing its good faith in supporting the promises of the President-elect, it consumes the whole of its regular session in purely political work, leaving the annual estimates to expensive prorogations. We should be glad to see the two houses adopt a resolution once that no salaries will be paid during these prorogations, for it would be an assurance of its intention to cut down expenditures. As we are now nearing the closing days of the session, we can hardly expect to see any important measure adopted in the direction of financial reform, and we may therefore conclude that one of the three years of interest suspension on the foreign debt is lost. Possibly the new President may have some plan in view, and will be able to carry it into effect at once. We certainly hope this may be the case. The situation is critical, and every friend of Brazil can not keep feeling the keenest anxiety in the result. The good credit and prosperity of the country concerns every one of us, and the honest, faithful execution of every promise made is therefore a personal matter to all, irrespective of nationality and occupation.

The editor of *The Brazilian Review* has undertaken to explain the inconsistency between his present and past professions, and has done it very well. In one case Prudente was wrong and had to back down, and in the other Wileman was wrong and climbed down also. From this it is seen that honors are easy. His unfavorable opinion of the men composing the new party is discreetly ignored. As for the intermittent skirmishing between us, he very sweetly tells his readers that "the other fellow's to blame." It is the *News* which drops into personalities, uses billingsgate, and all that.

Of course when the *Review* calls us a monomaniac, accuses us of hostility to the country, of misrepresentation, etc., it is to be taken in a Pickwickian sense! As for the ambitions of the *Review* to continue its attacks until it converts the *News* to "better manners and better ways,"—good luck to it! One might recommend a good example in such an undertaking, but perhaps it is not necessary.

The voyage of the United States battleship *Oregon* from San Francisco around the continent to the West Indies has become celebrated and is now considered one of the greatest feats accomplished by an ironclad of her class. The distance covered was about sixteen thousand miles, and the time made was exceptionally good for so large a vessel and so complicated a piece of machinery. And not the least creditable part of the record is the fact that the ship was ready for active service on her arrival and has since rendered as good an account of herself in battle as she before rendered on a long and hurried cruise. It is called that the *Oregon* and *Iowa* are to be sent to the Pacific and we may perhaps expect another and a longer visit from them on the return voyage.

REPORT OF THE TRIBUNAL OF ACCOUNTS.

The last report of the Tribunal of Accounts, although it deals with figures derived from incomplete returns of the public revenue and expenditure during the year 1897, will be read with much interest by all who desire information in regard to the financial situation of the country.

From this report we take the following comparison of the budget estimate of the revenue for that year with the amount actually derived from various sources according to the returns that had been received up to the time when the report was prepared:

	Budget estimate	Sum actually collected
Import duties.....	258,000,000\$00	225,980,852\$942
Internal revenue.....	60,539,000\$00	56,022,821\$698
Consumption taxes.....	17,000,000\$00	15,519,015\$761
Port dues.....	1,200,000\$00	557,661,\$145
Surtaxes.....	500,000\$00	317,050\$040
Export duties.....	150,000\$00	187,595\$836
Total Ordinary Revenue.....	322,089,000\$00	282,591,967\$42
Extraordinary Revenue.....	13,825,000\$00	10,628,056\$612
Aggregate.....	335,994,000\$00	293,223,054\$034

The foregoing figures show that, according to the returns received by the Tribunal up to the date at which its report was prepared, the revenue actually collected in 1897 was 42,770,915\$66 less than the budget estimate. To this we must add that, although it was estimated in the budget that the net product of deposits would amount to 5,000,000\$, in reality there was an excess of withdrawals over deposits to the amount of 2,650,195\$910, thus making the additional difference of 7,650,195\$90, which, together with the foregoing sum of 42,770,915\$66, makes a grand aggregate difference of 50,421,111\$56 less than the estimate and the reality. This showing will of course be somewhat modified when complete returns are received.

The expenditure for 1897 had been estimated by the government at 329,112,575\$560, but Congress voted appropriations amounting to only 313,121,798\$35. The government, however, did not limit its expenditures to the amount of the budget appropriations, and consequently in addition thereto there were made special and deficiency appropriations to the amount of 73,649,361\$109, making a total of 366,810,151\$445.

The expenses registered at the Tribunal were as follows:

Department of Interior.....	22,632,828\$229
Foreign Affairs.....	2,717,762\$199
Marine.....	41,661,575\$812
War.....	93,826,077\$356
Industry.....	86,057,295\$353
Finance.....	124,611,075\$75

Total.....

336,810,151\$445

The balance-sheets of expenses sent to the Tribunal amounted to 328,971,155\$825. The Tribunal refused to register expenses to the amount of 802,840\$275. The total amount of the expenditure actually effected is not yet known.

The report contains the following statement of the public debt of the country at the end of 1897:

Foreign.....	£ 31,697,300
Internal Funded:	
Gold.....	270,612,500\$000
Currency.....	366,813,100\$000

Floating:

Paper money.....

Other floating debt.....

837,425,600\$000

754,955,600\$500

127,935,040\$000

881,991,517\$482

The report also contains the estimates of revenue and expenditure of the governments of all the states, except S. Paulo, Sergipe and Parahyba, for the year 1897. In these estimates the revenue of the 17 states is calculated at 102,286,894\$779 and the expenditure at 97,977,641\$747. Only the budgets of the

states of Bahia, Goyaz, and Pianhy show deficits, which are as follows:

Bahia.....	231,510\$566
Goyaz.....	42,116\$352
Pianhy.....	105,857\$616

379,485\$164

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th September, 1898.

To the Editor,

Dear Sir.—May I ask you to make it known through your valuable paper, that the annual meeting of subscribers to the above Hospital has not been convened, because the accounts for the financial year 1897/8 are not ready, consequent on my absence in England.

Yours truly,

T. D. BUNN.

Rio, 16th September, 1898.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—I quite agree with you in your regrets, but what are we to do? I am told that the directors obstinately refuse to listen to any complaint which reflects on the matron. This was the case when the whole staff complained some months ago about their treatment, and also still more recently when one of the nurses formally accused the matron of refusing to carry out the doctor's instructions in regard to two fever patients. In England a searching investigation would have immediately followed, but here nothing whatever was done. I do not believe that the doctor was even questioned about it. Under such circumstances what good can result from an effort to bring the matter before an annual meeting where only three or four subscribers, besides the directors, will be in attendance? In my opinion, the subscribers must be informed of the facts before the meeting is called.

Respectfully yours,

SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Dear Mr. Editor.—I am glad to see by Subscribers' letter that some one is at last taking up the question of the way in which things are being managed, or rather mismanaged, in the Strangers' Hospital here. There should be a change in the administration, whoever is to blame.

A dear friend of mine, an English gentleman of official position here, died on his way to the hospital, and the matron in the most heartless way refused admittance to his body to the mortuary from whence it could be buried in English fashion. The body had, consequently, to be taken to the common morgue, and had to be buried from there. The feeling of revulsion occasioned in our community will not be forgotten for years, and will seriously damage receipts.

Yours,

DISGUSTED.

The Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Sir.—I have not had the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, but in a spirit of fair play, I think you should look into all the complaints that are made to you by irresponsible correspondents before publishing them, especially when the subject is so benevolent an institution as a British hospital abroad, and when the climate is so fatal to us as this. I have never had any necessity to visit the hospital myself in my two years stay in Rio, but I have met several of the nurses in that time and I have always found them sympathetic ladies that it was a pleasure to meet. I think, if you will forgive me saying so, that anything that affects those ladies should be discussed before the board of directors at their meetings, and not in the columns of our paper. Don't you think that dirty linen is best washed in private? I enclose my card and remain,

Yours obediently,

X. X. Z.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th September, 1898.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir.—For the honor of the subscribers, in general, in the Strangers' Hospital, I would ask you whether the name of a Subsider, who wrote in your last issue, and whose card is in your possession, appears in the list attached to the 1897/8 annual report.

It seems incredible that anyone having a sincere interest in the institution, could so attempt to malign the administration and management, and it is rather for much regret that you should have allowed your paper to have been the means of making public such a tissue of misleading comments based upon the fact of the annual meeting not having been held in July, when as you well know it is only convened about August or September, that of last year having been on 11th September.

Moreover, considering your objection, as you state, to personalities, and the consequent omission on your part of remarks in your correspondent's letter, it is unfortunate that you thus admitted consideration for yourselves, yet failed to regard the feelings of the matron, whose great fault in the opinion of many is overkindness to those serving under her, necessitating excessive work and anxiety, to the detriment of her health.

In conclusion I have full confidence that the directors are prepared to give a good rendering of their stewardship, but I hope they, in proper respect to themselves, may abstain from making any press reply to a "Subscriber" so malicious, cruel, and unmanly.

Hoping to be favored by the publication of these lines,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

D. ROBERTS.

Not as Honorary Secretary but a subscriber to the Strangers' Hospital.

To various correspondents:

"H. W. R." and "Old Resident."—We regret that we cannot publish your letters, as you have omitted to send in your names, without which we cannot print a line, however much to the point or interesting to the public. This is our fixed rule.

"Fortis."—Your letter is too long for our space. See H. C. Blodgett's "Cottage Hospitals" and write again in more condensed form.

"C. K. A."—We object to personalities. In all its existence the Rio News has never published such a letter and never will. We can give you the information you want. (1) May 1st, 1895. (2). Seventeen, but only *two* (3) The same now, but he resigned for a time. (4) 5,000\$150. (5) 11,198\$120. (6) We neither know, nor want to know.

"H. P. S."—We regret that the paper was almost all printed before your letter was received. It shall appear next week without fail.

The explanation which Mr. Banuhas kindly sent us in regard to the delay in calling this year's annual meeting, should set all further criticism at rest on that point. The Hospital accounts have been under his charge from the beginning and we are glad to say that they have not only been in competent hands, but that the service, which has sometimes been dangerous and troublesome, has been cheerfully and generously rendered.

"Subscriber's" reply to our comment leaves the matter where it was before. There is truth in his rejoinder that his complaint would be made to "three or four subscribers, besides the directors," were he to wait for the annual meeting, for it has not been the custom for them to attend. We have attended annual meetings where only two or three subscribers, besides the directors, were in attendance. Regarding investigations, we are convinced that the directors or trustees of a public institution ought never to refuse them, no matter how trifling the complaint or irregularity may seem. A disregard of this rule will inevitably bring trouble, sooner or later, and then it will be very difficult to answer the question, "Why did n't you investigate the matter?"

As for the unfortunate incident mentioned by "Disgusted" there is no justification beyond the selfish wish to avoid trouble and to keep down the mortality percentage in the annual report. But we would rather not discuss it.

In the next letter, "X. Y. Z." takes the ground that these controversies should be kept out of the press. We will admit that it is preferable to do so, but sometimes this can not be done. The newspaper which seeks popular support, must make itself a medium for the expression of all kinds of popular opinions. If subscribers wish to air a grievance, or to criticise a public institution, it is the place of a newspaper to lend them the use of its columns.

As for Mr. Roberts' letter, we must first draw his attention to his request for information as to the identity of our correspondent "Subscriber." It would be most a violation of confidence on our part to describe him, as it would be to name him, and we are surprised that Mr. Roberts should have asked the question.

The statistics, as Mr. Roberts should know, require the annual meeting to be held in June, as this can not be done because the accounts are closed June 30th, the purpose has been to hold it in July, though this has not been observed. The first two meetings were held in July, the third in August and the next two in September.

As for the regret that we should have allowed this paper to make public such a tissue of misleading comments, we can only say that it is not customary to close the columns of a public newspaper to any legitimate discussion, especially in regard to a matter of public concern. If a criticism is misleading, or false, then it ought to be easy to refute it, and the same newspaper columns are open to the rejoinder.

With regard to the question of personalities, Mr. Roberts seems to think that we failed to consider the feelings of the matron, while suppressing a comment in regard to ourselves. The difference, which we trust he will be able to appreciate, is this:—The comment suppressed referred to the incident which led to our resignation of the secretaryship, and was of a complimentary character. The criticisms of the matron referred to matters which interest every subscriber, and are perfectly legitimate. If Mr. Roberts designs to appeal to the chivalrous feelings of the public against all censure of the matron, because of her sex, then he will excuse us for referring to a matter which should have had an equal claim upon his consideration and protection.

Something over two years ago, when the whole staff had resigned, a young nurse was engaged at Buenos Aires to come to our assistance. For nearly five months she was alone in the hospital with the acting matron (the matron having gone to England for a new

staff soon after her arrival), and there was an unusually large number of patients to attend to that season. She did her work cheerfully and well, and when the new staff arrived she was given a permanent engagement. Recently she felt compelled to resign as the other nurses had done, and her resignation was accepted, to take effect at the end of October. A few days since she fell ill, and while she was still in bed she received the following communication, dated 13th inst., from Mr. Roberts:—Referring to my letter of 13th inst., and in view of a verbal communication made to me by Dr. Bandeira, concerning the desirability of your retiring from the Hospital, I am authorized to inform you that you can leave us soon as you can conveniently do so. What is the desirability alluded to, may we ask? If the secretary is so solicitous for the feelings of the matron, why should he not be equally solicitous for every member of her nursing staff? And why should he turn one out of the Hospital, with an implied slur on her record? If we are to exercise consideration for others, let us first extend it to the sick and helpless.

As for the "overkindness" of the matron, we heartily wish we could bear witness to it. But the record won't permit us to do it. During her short administration she has had ten nurses on her staff, not one of which was able to complete her contract. One of them died, and might have been an exception. There are two sides to all such questions, and, even at the risk of being wrong and inconsiderate, we shall not close these columns to the complaints of those who have been unable to get a hearing elsewhere.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Sept. 12.—*Senate.*—The senate in executive session refused to approve the transfer of Minister Salvador de Mendonça from Washington to Lisbon. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber rejected the senate's amendment to the navy bill reducing from 600 to 450 the number of enlisted men in the naval battalion. The discussion of the Amazonas intervention bill continued and the discussion of the budget of the department of finance was commenced. Deputy Seabra complained of Deputy Pinto da Rocha, who in reading the proofs of one of his speeches had struck out remarks made in answer to his assertions.

Sept. 13.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The debate on the Amazonas intervention bill still continued. In a speech on the budget of the department of finance, Deputy Sazebello, while approving the funding scheme, said that at the end of three years it will leave the country in a much worse situation than that which now exists, unless in the interval there are found means of promoting harmony among Brazilians, retrenching in expenditure and the introduction of foreign capital. He stated that he is now in favor of collecting duties in gold.

Sept. 14.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill prohibiting the use of state and municipal bonds as currency and continued to discuss the Amazonas intervention bill and the budget of the department of finance. Deputy Seabra asked for the short-hand notes of the speech of Deputy Pinto da Rocha to which he had referred at the sitting on the 12th. Deputy Pinto da Rocha said that the notes were in his possession and that he did not give them to anyone. The chair said that the notes should have been left at the office of the *Diário Oficial*, but that the rules of the house offered no corrective for the improper conduct of the deputy who had taken possession of them. Deputy Seabra said that in this case he would introduce a bill suppressing the short-hand service of the chamber, which costs the country \$50,000 a year. Under the circumstances this expense is worse than useless. Deputy Sazebello defended the governor of Pernambuco from the charge of plotting for the disruption of the country.

Sept. 15.—*Senate.*—The senate discussed the agricultural labor bill and voted a resolution expressing profound sorrow for the death of Gen. Conto do Magalhães. The committee on finance reported a bill for increasing the salary of the President of the republic to 150,000\$ per annum and that of the Vice-President to 30,000\$. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—The debate over the short-hand notes of Deputy Pinto da Rocha's speech and the discussion of the Amazonas intervention bill and of the budget of the department of finance still continued. The chamber voted a resolution expressing profound sorrow for the death of Gen. Conto do Magalhães.

Sept. 16.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber voted in 1st discussion the bill empowering the government to revise the contract with the gas company.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro in his last message says that in the northern districts of the state public order and security are seriously threatened by depredations committed by bands of gypsies

In Rio Grande do Sul on the 11th instant an editor on the *Echo do Sul* was assaulted and wounded by policemen at the supposed instigation of the municipal intendant, who had been censured by that and other journals.

—A telegram from São Paulo in yesterday's papers says that the prosecuting attorney there has asked the sanitary authorities for a list of the foreign physicians exercising their profession without licence, so that he can proceed against them according to law.

The Santo Iphigenia parish church of São Paulo (city) was broken into by thieves on the morning of the 11th inst. and was thoroughly sacked. The silver boxes were broken open, the altar was cleared of every object of value, and the sacristy was looted. It certainly would seem full time to make an example of these thieves!

The habeas corpus conflict in Bahia was settled some days ago by the superior tribunal deciding on appeal in favor of the governor, who had refused to surrender Col. Heleodoro on a writ issued by a lower court. Since then the tribunal has refused to issue a writ in favor of Col. Heleodoro, who is accused of various assassinations and acts of violence.

The governor of the states of Rio de Janeiro says that the sum of 4,000\$000 made by the state treasury to the municipal governments for sanitary purposes has not produced the desired result. In some instances the money has been misappropriated and in others there have been undertaken costly works which before being completed exhausted the means at the disposal of the municipal chambers.

The state of Espírito Santo, we are informed, has been having a quiet little political crisis. The legislature, it seems, voted a resolution displaying a lack of confidence in the governor, who thereupon promptly resigned. The legislature aplogised, the government consented to resume his office and harmony seemed to prevail. This is certainly much better than the methods adopted in Amazonas.

We see by the *Diário Popular* that a hunting party, comprising Dr. Paulo de Moraes Barros, Major Antônio Barbosa Ferraz Junior and Capt. Luiz Gonçaga Franco, all of Piracicaba, arrived at São Paulo on the 11th inst., after a ten or twelve days hunting trip on the lower Rio Paranaíba and Rio das Cinzas. They were most successful, having bagged 28 tigers, 42 deer, 56 *jacutinga*, besides various other game of less importance.

The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo of the 13th inst. notes with well-founded satisfaction that during the preceding three days about 3,000 bags of beans, of São Paulo production, had been exported from the Norto station in that city to Rio de Janeiro and other points. A short time ago São Paulo was importing beans for local consumption. The *Diário* says that the heavy export duties on this article should be abolished so that they can compete in a foreign market elsewhere.

—According to a person who is familiar with the political situation, says the *Diário Popular* of São Paulo, the government of Dr. Campos Salles will be composed of the following names: minister of finance, Joaquim Murtinho; industry, etc., Severino Vieira; interior and justice, Epitácio Pessoa; foreign affairs, Olympio de Magalhães; war, Gen. Mallet; marine, Admiral Guillelmo; prefect of federal capital, Cesário Alvim; President's secretary, Thomas Cochrane.

—The director of the sanitary service in São Paulo has prohibited foreign medical practitioners not licensed by the Brazilian authorities from using professional plates at their doors, and from inserting advertisements in the newspapers. There is no provision of law providing for such a prohibition, but this does not affect the sanitary people. One of the first victims of this new regulation was Dr. Stapler, a graduate of the University of Vienna, and a physician of recognized ability. To protect his right to have his name on his door, Dr. Stapler appealed to the courts, and a decision was promptly given in his favor.

RAILROAD NOTES

—In the first half of the present year the sum of the Southern Railway in Rio Grande do Sul amounted to \$63,150\$000 against \$75,62\$000 in the corresponding period of last year, and the expenses to \$36,666\$000 in the first half of 1897, against \$34,410\$000 in that of 1897.

COFFEE NOTES

—According to the message of the president of the State of Rio de Janeiro the average coffee crop of the state from 1881 to 1895 was he as follows:

Between 1881 and 1885...	131,572,011 kilos
" 1886 " 1890...	90,843,270 "
" 1891 " 1895...	75,366,276 "

—On Sunday week we overheard a Brazilian gentleman remark that "this rain will be worth a million bags of coffee to the country". How correct the prophecy may be we can not say, but a drenching three days rain in September after a long drought can not fail to be of the greatest benefit to the coffee plantations. It should be remembered that the first blossoms usually appear in September.

SHIPPING NOTES

—By the R. M. S. *Ionic* of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. the following passengers left on the 10th inst.: Mr. D. P. Sinford, Mr. G. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lawes, Mr. J. Cole and family, all for Plymouth, and Miss E. B. Rivett for London.

—The only first-class passenger by the *British Prince* on Sunday last was Mr. Thomas Cleland Dawson, the popular first secretary of the American legation. Mr. Dawson is only making a flying visit home, and his many friends in Brazil will be glad to welcome him back again in January next.

—We desire to call attention to the change in passage charges to Europe on the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, steamers, which will be found in the company's advertisement in another column. These steamers are so well known and the service is so good that every concession can not fail to insure the most favorable results, which in this case will be a large increase in passengers.

—The following passengers arrived in Rio by the P. S. N. C's liner *Iberia* on the 12th inst.:—Messrs. Samuel Cohen, William Cartwright, J. Paravichini, Karl Liebert, Carlos Urdinol, Juan Olari, T. B. Blitzen and P. Ballo, Mississ.

The same steamer took away passengers as follows:—For Liverpool: Mr. Robert Clark, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cully and family, and the Hon. W. Erskine. For Bahia: Messrs. A. J. Byington, E. Rocha and M. Arnaldo. For Fernando: Dr. P. C. da F. Lima, Mr. T. M. Kentish and Mrs. J. Mathews and daughter.

—Captain Davis, of the ship *Glenelicht*, has put into Montevideo in a damaged condition, and reports as follows:—On Aug. 20, whilst navigating in lat. 56° 57' S., long. 67° 10' W., with a heavy fog and strong wind, his vessel was run into by the fourmasted ship *Balmoral*, Captain Campbell, and his vessel had her sides damaged and also her masts. When he called a surgeon, Captain Davis, thinking that his vessel was going to sink, took hold of his wife, who was at his side, and threw her on to the *Balmoral*. Four of the crew of the *Glenelicht* have also disappeared, and one of the *Balmoral* was thrown on to the *Glenelicht*. The dense fog and rough water made all communication between the two vessels absolutely impossible. The *Glenelicht* was on a voyage to Valparaiso, and the *Balmoral* to California. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The passengers who left Rio by the *Operosa* on the 14th inst. were: Mrs. Requita Rodrigues, Mr. J. A. Wardle, His Lordship Bishop Stirling, Mr. Victor Sutcliffe, Mr. Angel Dufours, Mr. and Mrs. E. Vais, Mrs. Juana Costa, Mr. Thomas Cortez.

—The list of arrivals per R. M. S. *Operosa*, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., on the 14th inst. is as follows:—Mr. A. H. Rawlinson, Miss Alice R. Watson, Mr. W. Mark, Mr. J. E. Elwes, Mr. A. Guimaraes, Mrs. M. Martha, the Misses Argenz, Amy and Vanda Guimaraes, Miss Emilie Silveira, Miss Luiza Tavares, Mrs. M. Billesteros Arada, Mrs. and Miss Maria Conceição, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Harrison and Master J. Harrison, Mrs. Olga Bernstein, Dr. F. E. Davis, Mrs. Olive Davis, Mrs. Anna C. de Pinto, Mr. A. Valente da Almeida, Mrs. F. de Almeida, Miss Almeida, Mr. M. José da Mira, Mrs. M. Rodrigues da Maria, Dr. Belmido P. A. Braga, Mr. Domingos F. Bertholdo, Mr. Rafael R. García, Mr. Ignacio Aguirre, Mr. Tergio Ponta, Mr. A. Pont y Monros, Mr. A. P. da Angra, Mrs. Rosita Borff, Mr. and Mrs. Domingos d'Avila Lima, Mr. Luis Dernour.

LOCAL NOTES

—Smith says that Salvador's fate is mournful enough to melt even a heart of—flint.

—We hear that four nurses are coming out to the Strangers' Hospital from England next month.

—It is thought that Minister Salvador de Mendonça, in view of the refusal of the senate to sanction his transfer from Washington to Lisbon, will ask to be retired from diplomatic service.

—In consequence of the senate's refusal to approve the transfer of Minister Salvador de Mendonça to Lisbon, the government has deposed him from his appointment to the post of minister to Portugal.

—Comendador Malvino Reis is publishing a series of articles defending Brazil from the slanders of the Abyssinians who assert that until Campos Salles went to Europe the people of this country were considered a nation of savages.

—A British subject named Samuel Gomes died in the Misericordia Hospital on the 14th inst. of "mylete inmatias." He was admitted into the hospital August 4th suffering from injuries received through an accident on board a British steamer in port.

—The many friends of Mr. John T. Lewis, United States vice consul at this port, will be pleased to hear that he was married on the 12th inst. and leaves on his return to Brazil on the 20th inst. The bride will receive a hearty welcome from her husband's many friends here in Rio.

— Rain came again on Friday night last and we are now having an abundance of water, although the distribution is still very defective and unsatisfactory.

— We hear, says the *Jornal do Commercio* in yesterday's issue, that the government is about to take steps for preventing further delay in the settlement of the accounts of an ex-diplomat. And Salvador's brother and the rest of the jacobin fraternity will again lift up their voices and howl.

— The precedent established by the refusal of the chamber of deputies to permit the trial of its members is producing, as was to be expected, very pernicious results. Having no fear, in view of that precedent, of being tried for larceny, Pinto de Roche persists in retaining in his possession short-hand notes that do not belong to him.

— Dr. Sanarelli's serum for curing yellow fever, or rather preventing it, seems to have found a certain amount of favor with European governments, for the last Royal Mail steamer took several tubes of it from the River Plate for the Spanish and Italian governments, and also a quantity for the British government to be forwarded to the Balkans. Of course, these consignments are only by way of trial.

— The editor of *The Brazilian Review* is quite right in saying that he has never hidden his light under a bushel. On the contrary he has mounted it on the top of the fore-said bushel, and has tootled loudly to call attention to the circumstance that this particular penny dip belongs to him. Smallryt says that for public illumination it would serve a much better purpose under a hula bushel.

— We now know the mystery of that granite monument in Aberdeen. A part of the *Jornal's* telegram seems to have fallen off the line on its journey out, and the monument was therefore left in Aberdeen, much to our surprise. The full story, we can now say, is to the effect that a large granite monument is being made in Aberdeen for the Traisayre republic, South Africa, to celebrate the defeat of the Jameson invasion.

— In a column and a half leader in the *Pátria* Quintino seems to think that Salvador has been very harshly treated. Salvador's misfortune is that, while Floriano was king in this country, he thought that there was no hereafter. It is to be hoped that the lesson will have the salutary effect of checking the enthusiasm of the Abyssinians. As Barão de Cetegue used to say, the best thing in this world is that one day comes after another.

— We have learned that the visit of Messrs. Beaumont, Dawson and Shipton of the British and American legations, to Belo Horizonte, which we noticed in our last issue, was only a part of a month's tour in Minas Geraes. The party went as far as Diamantina, where they visited the diamond washings, and they visited Ouro Preto, the celebrated Morro Velho gold mine and the Passagem mine. The trip was an interesting one, and the party thoroughly enjoyed it.

— Our readers will bear in mind that a concert will be given at the Laranjeiras Club on the 24th inst., which promises an evening of the health authorities of this city, there were 550 deaths, 583 births not including 38 still-births, and 70 marriages in the city during the first half of August. The report also states, if the *Jornal* quotes correctly, that there were 190,765 persons arriving and 179,537 departing in the same period, which is evidently a mistake. Among the deaths during the period in question were 18 from yellow fever, 2 from beri-beri, 7 from dysentery, 1 from typhoid fever, 15 from pernicious fever, 21 from other malarial causes and 101 from pulmonary consumption.

— The anniversary ball of the Laranjeiras Club took place on Saturday last, the 17th inst., and was a great success. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the Club was quite full and many and sincere were the congratulations given by both visitors and members to the committee on this auspicious occasion. The ball room was very tastefully decorated, the English, American and Brazilian flags being very gracefully draped in many places and the floor has never been known to be in such a perfect condition. We noticed many well known faces there as well as many new ones too. Amongst those present we saw Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and Miss Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Meudouin, Mr. and Mrs. Sfezoff, Dr. and Mrs. Nunes de Andrade, Mr. and Mrs. Wigg, Dr. and the Misses Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Pryor, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Gordon Pullen, Mr. and Mrs. Beans, Mr. and Miss Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Markland, Mr. and Mrs. Pierz, Mr. and Mrs. Stacey, the Misses Dawson, the Misses Fairbairn, the Misses Tatam, the Misses Leheyre, Miss Wilson and Miss Robinson, also the captain and officers of the telegraph ship "Norwegian," now in port, Messrs. Dickson, Weigall, Utwin, Dr. Rego Barros, Lynch, Lomas, Nevill Jackson, Campbell Bunn, C. Robinson, LeFebvre, Whitmore, Santos, Massey, Henri Joly, O'Regan, Visconde de Tourinho, Tatam, Wilson and many others.

BRITISH CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

Donations received:

Already published.....	Rs. 69,113\$140
Messrs. Norton Me- gaw & Co.....	Rs. 4,000\$
The Brazilian Con- tracts Corporation, Ltd.....	500\$
	4,500\$00
Total....	Rs. 73,613\$00

Further donations are earnestly solicited.

F. S. PRYOR,
Treasurer.

Rio, 19-9-98.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The last issue of the *Evangelist Christo* is specially devoted to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, whose new edition in Rio da Quintana is now completed. A number of congratulatory articles are published, together with important statements of a history of the acquisition of six fine buildings and of the financial condition of the association.

BUSINESS NOTES

— The Hotel Guinelli has changed hands.

— The industry of extracting rubber from the *manjuba* tree in the municipality of Itatinga, Minas Geraes, is being explored by a company.

— The United States postal card works, which are located near Pleasant, West Virginia, turns out 2,100,000 postal cards a day of eight hours.

— We are indebted to Sr. J. L. Fernandes Braga for an invitation to be present at the inauguration to-day by his new hat factory at Mangueira station on the Central railway.

— Merchants who have grievances resulting from the execution of the laws now in force are invited to send written complaints to the Centro Commercial, Rua da General Cachara No. 4, up to November 15.

— We beg to call the attention of Messrs. N. M. Rothchild & Son to the bill for increasing the salaries of the President and Vice-President. This bill, it seems to us, is to say the least, very nuttily. A motion that cannot buy interest on its debt should, in our opinion, increase its expenses, but on the contrary should earnestly seek to reduce every item of expenditure and to entirely suppress all such items that are not absolutely indispensable.

— According to the message of the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro the revenue of that state in 1897 was 11,752,785\$31 including deposits to the amount of 807,913\$33. The expenditure was in 17,118,755\$36. In the first half of the present year the receipts, including deposits to the amount of 36,515\$805, were 4,097,619\$875. The disbursements were 4,494,906\$33. The funded debt of the state at the end of 1897 was 4,000,000\$3 and the floating debt 4,776,982\$629.

— Brazilian bonds have improved slightly upon a recovery in the exchange. With the foreign obligations of the country to be funded for three years the prices of Brazilian bonds may remain relatively steady until it can be seen whether or not the promises of the president-elect and of the finance minister are carried out. Elsewhere we deal with the position of the finances of the country, and show that until a dependable condition they have fallen.— *Estado*.

— The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro recommends a prohibitive export duty on charcoal and fire-wood. His object is to prevent the devastation of the forests in the state, but the result will certainly be a considerable increase in the burdens of the poorer classes in this city, who already complain of the cost of fuel. Why not encourage planting?

— The seeds sold by Sutton & Sons of Reading are famous all the world over. We see by the *Notícias* that Dr. Zeferino Lemos has presented a lot of phenomenally large potatoes grown here in Brazil to the National Society of Agriculture presided over by Dr. Elmer de Soto, all having been grown from Sutton's seeds. The varieties given were *Ringleader*, *Windsor Castle*, *Papicue*, *Ashtead Early Royal*, and the well-known *Magnum Bonum*. Some black radishes were presented that beat the local record for size, one of them weighing 1840 grammes or nearly two kilos. It is a pity that agriculture is not more developed, and Sutton's seeds are widely sold.

— The *Handels Zeitung* of Buenos Aires says:— Several lots of flour have been bought for Brazil both in Buenos Aires and Rosario at prices from \$1.30 to \$1.35. After many difficulties to overcome, the millers in the Argentine have formed a syndicate to direct and control the exportation of flour to Brazil. In another paragraph, the same paper gives the following interesting statistics which we have pleasure in translating. The imports of wheat in Rio de Janeiro in 1897 were 39,402 barrels less than in the previous year, the actual figures being 336,533 barrels in 1897 against 375,935 in 1896. The barrels per square of this decrease has been in Hungarian flour which, in spite of its excellent quality, was only used for mixing purposes, on account of its dearth in the home ports. The statistics show that the imports last year were as follows:— From the United States, 252,991 barrels; from Liverpool 9,850 barrels; and from Trieste and Fiume 4,395 barrels; and from Chili, 3,600 barrels, which make up the 336,533 barrels imported during the year. The diminution

in the importation of flour in 1897 was due to the very active working of the English and Brazilian mills in Rio. The total imports during the year were 10,107 bags of 40 kilos— all from the River Plate—against 62,374 bags in 1896, a difference of 52,267 bags (which is highly creditable to local enterprise). In the past year too, the importation of manzoni, vermicelli, and the like has considerably decreased, even more so than in previous years. In 1896 794 cases were imported from Italy, but in 1897 only 1227 were received. There is no doubt that the cause is due to the high perfection which the local factories are attaining, and it is certain that within a short time the imports of this article to Brazil will entirely cease. Indian corn is solely imported from the River Plate. This also suffered a diminution in 1897, as compared with the previous year, of 212,450 bags of 62 kilos, the receipts having been 1,251,997 bags against 1,496,555 in 1896. As to rice, the imports from Europe increased while those from India decreased. The total amount of bags which reached the Rio market were 1,237,277 bags of 60 kilos each against 1,240,833 bags in 1896, a decrease of 3,556 bags. The receipts for 1897 were made up of 134,359 bags from Europe and 1,102,918 from India.

— The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro says that the revenue to be derived this year by that state from the export duty on coffee, which is estimated in the budget at 10,700,000\$, will probably not exceed 9,000,000\$.

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— It is very evident that the chamber of deputies is inclined to oppose every effective measure of retrenchment. Neither the army, nor the navy, nor the military school, nor any other large revenue-absorbing section of the public service will undergo a reduction. In some insignificant particulars, economies may be made, but these will not affect the situation. It will soon be apparent in Europe that it is congress rather than the new President which is playing havoc with Brazil's credit.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 20th, 1898.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1800).

gold 27 d.

do. of the Brazilian milreis (1800)

in U. S. coin at \$1.8663 per £

1 stg. 51.75

do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1870 cts

do £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold... 8.80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London

to-day 7.11/6 d.

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)

..... 35.512

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)

..... 25.18. gold

Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.86 per £

1 stg. 15.37.6

Value of \$1.00 (\$1.86 per £) str. in

Brazilian currency (paper) 6.801

Value of £ 1 sterling 33.215

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London

to-day 7.11/6 d.

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)

..... 35.512

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)

..... 25.18. gold

Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.86 per £

1 stg. 15.37.6

Value of \$1.00 (\$1.86 per £) str. in

Brazilian currency (paper) 6.801

Value of £ 1 sterling 33.215

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 12.—The British and London & River Plate banks had 7.11/6 d. as their official rate on London all day.

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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies ... September 20th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds		Nominal Value	Last Quotation
300,438,800\$	262,157,500\$	Stock 5% currency (aportes)		1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	865 000— 860 000
104,987,000	104,550,000	Bonds of 1851, 5%.		1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	857 000— 850 000
		Bonds of 1852, 5%.		1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	849 000— 840 000
119,600	124,655,000	Stock 4 1/2% (gold), converted 1850.		1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,032 000— 1,035 000
30,000,000	11,581,500	Bonds, 4 1/2%.		1,000\$ 500	2,000 000—
51,985,000	24,679,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6 1/2%.		1,000\$ 500	2,000 000—
100,654,000	100,000	Do do 1879, 5 1/2%.		1,000\$ 500	1,250 000—
Frs. 17,500,000	17,500,000	Do do 1880, 5 1/2%.		Frs. 500	— 720 000
11,700,000	11,700,000	State of Espírito Santo.		1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	137 000— 750 000
5,000,000	4,455,800	“ item 6%.		500	—
Frs. 65,000,000	65,000,000	“ of Minas Gerais 5%.		Frs. 500	—
	4,000,000	“ item 6%.		500	—
10,000,000	6,000,000	“ of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.		500	—
16,000,000	16,000,000	“ of Pará, 5%.		500	—
26,000,000	26,000,000	“ of Pernambuco, 5%.		200	920 000—
2,500,000	2,500,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.		100	157 000— 158 000
520,000	520,000	do do do São Paulo, 7 1/2%.		200	128 000—
450,000	450,000	do do do Petrópolis, 7 1/2%.		200	—
		do do do Alem Parahyba, 7 1/2%.		—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid
20,000,000\$	160,000	64,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.	360\$
15,000,000	50,000	64,000	200	Commercio.	4,000,000\$
24,000,000	460,000	301,865	80	do and others.	200
16,000,000	80,000	1,156 1/2	200	Cooperativa Industrial.	80
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Creditto Móvel.	1,000\$ 100\$ 100\$
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depósito e Descontos.	300\$
7,500,000	7,500	all	50	Funcionários do Comércio.	700,000\$
8,500,000	4,000	all	200	Indústria do Comércio.	500\$
11,113,000	31,565	all	200	Itaú.	212,000\$
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Itaú.	450,000\$
12,054,400	552,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.	100\$ 100\$ 100\$
20,000,000	160,000	56,000	200	República do Brasil.	100\$ 100\$ 100\$
20,000,000	—	—	—	Rio de Janeiro, 5%.	200
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do and others.	40
20,000,000	—	—	—	Rural e Hypotecário.	200
20,000,000	160,000	—	200	2nd series.	100
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.	1,000\$ 100\$ 100\$
7,000,000	35,000	—	—	Com. e Indústria do São Paulo.	2,188,000\$
—	—	—	—	Com. e Indústria do São Paulo.	11,900,000\$
7,500,000	37,500	14,925	200	Creditto Real de Minas Gerais.	200
—	—	10,925	—	do and others.	200
—	—	12,500	—	do commercial section.	200
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.	80\$
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.	800,000\$
10,000,000	50,000	—	—	Union do S. Paulo.	1,000,000\$
40,000,000	200,000	11,511	200	Union do S. Paulo.	629,035
—	—	162	—	2nd series.	120
—	—	7,367	—	do	120
—	—	80,000	—	do	120
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Icoporá.	200\$
20,000,000	200,000	135,253	100	Minas de São Jerônimo.	26,500\$
—	—	135,253	100	do	—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macabá e Campos.	200
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Mizambimbo.	100
69,000,000	316,000	316,000	200	Oeste de Minas.	2,901,429\$
—	—	316,000	200	do and others.	—
10,000,000	100,000	—	10,000	Quilombo.	100
70,000,000	350,000	—	200	União Sorocabana.	200
1,600,000	8,000	5,100	200	União Valenciana.	45,710
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	Superval.	800,000\$
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.	100\$ 100\$ 100\$
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Cariope.	100\$
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urânia.	163,859
700,000	7,000	all	100	Circunval (and Hotel).	5,447
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.	49,308\$
12,000,000	40,000	59,500	200	Christóvão.	200
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Vila Isabel.	100\$ 100\$ 100\$
800,000	8,000	—	100	Pernambucano.	100\$ 100\$ 100\$
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Cariope.	100\$
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urânia.	200
700,000	7,000	all	100	Circunval (and Hotel).	100
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.	100
12,000,000	40,000	59,500	200	Christóvão.	100
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Vila Isabel.	100\$ 100\$ 100\$
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid
1'000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Marítima.	200\$
28,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.	200
500,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.	200
57,400	3,351	all	200	S. Joaquim Barreto e Campos.	59,598
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.	80
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid
1'000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Marítima.	200\$
28,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.	200
500,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.	200
57,400	3,351	all	200	S. Joaquim Barreto e Campos.	59,598
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Allianca.	854,014\$
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	American Fábril.	92,190
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (manguez).	39,471
8,000,000	38,000	all	200	Brasil Industrial.	150,000
3,000,000	18,000	all	200	Brasil Industrial.	25,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.	294,580
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.	54,948
500,000	2,500	all	200	do	150,493
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	do	12,000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	do	12,000
800,000	4,000	all	200	do	12,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	do	12,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	do	12,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	do	12,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	do	12,000
450,000	4,500	all	200	do	12,000
300,000	1,800	all	200	do	12,000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	do	12,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	do	12,000
5,500,000	17,500	all	200	do	12,000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid
4,000,000\$	20,000	200\$	200\$	Allianca.	43,577\$
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.	15,000
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Brasil.	227
4,000,000	20,000	20,000	200	Confiança.	2,000,000
4,000,000	8,000	4,000	200	Fidelidade.	473,000
2,000,000	2,500	all	1,000	Garantia.	100,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	1,000	General.	100,000
1,000,000	10,000	all	1,000	Intercapital.	20,000
1,000,000	12,000	all	1,000	Intercapital.	14,035
2,000,000	12,000	all	1,000	Monte Laranjeiras (Paraguai tea).	1,000,000
1,000,000	15,000	all	1,000	Monte Laranjeiras (Paraguai tea).	1,000,000
1,000,000	12,000	12,128	200	Montinhos Fluminense (flour mills).	32,110
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.	571,601
1,000,000	7,500	all	200	Typographia do Brasil.	400,000
600,000	3,000	all	200	União (water for ships).	56,441
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viação Fluminense.	200\$
500,000	10,000	all	50	Carros Táteis Mirante.	38,790\$
1,200,000	12,000	5,821	200	Carregagens Fluminense.	51,420
6,000,000	20,000	20,000	200	Docas de Santos.	200
23,570,000	235,000	all	100	Melhoramento no Rio Tocantins.	2,958,472
60,000,000	300,000	all	100	Obras Públicas no Brasil.	2,266,745
4,000,000	10,000	9,500	200	Pará (newspaper) (newspaper).	48,079
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Pará (newspaper) (newspaper).	48,079
3,542,950	70,859	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brasil.	43,817
3,000,000	15,000	all	50	Matte Laranjeiras (Paraguai tea).	1,015,151
1,000,000	5,000	all	50	Montinhos Fluminense (flour mills).	300,000
8,412,000	61,38	51,128	200	Montinhos Fluminense (flour mills).	32,110
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.	571,601
1,000,000	7,500	all	200	Typographia do Brasil.	400,000
600,000	3,000	all	200	União (water for ships).	56,441

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The British consul will be glad to receive information
of the following:

RIDGWAY, Frederick.—Acrobatic and general circus
performer—supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1898,
is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

NUDING, George W.—25 years of age, height 5 ft. 6 1/2
inches, light blonde, blue eyes, medium weight, well
educated and of good address. Enquiry received from
his brother at St. Louis, Mo.

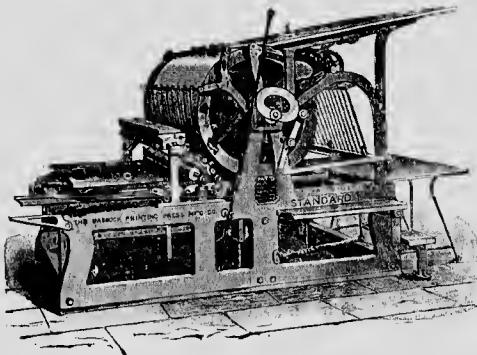
POY, Patrick and James—who left County Wexford
Ireland, about 15 years ago and are believed to have
engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

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Numberless testimonialsoftravellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Neemudine Amara against seasickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a propositus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

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For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impotence of blood, weakness of the legs, and convulsions—after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small quantity of Port wine into which may be taken a few drops to insure a prompt action, it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

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" 20	Minho	Santos, Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
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